Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868. No. 2470.

THE COST AND CAUSES OF INDIAN WARS.

Mr. A. H. Jackson, of New York city, has compiled from the official record, and will soon publish an exhibit of the cost and causes of the several Indian wars during the last thirty-seven years, beginning with the Black Hawk war of 1831-'32, which cost directly $2,000,000, and indirectly, in the destruction of property, employing militia, volunteers, pensions, &c., $8,000,000 more, making an aggregate of $5,000,000, attended with a loss of 4,000 of our people. Officers of the army and government, including the present Secretary of the Interior, who served through this war, are unable, even at this late day, to tell what was the real cause of that conflict. They are confident it was forced upon the Indians in the interest of broken down politicians and speculators.

The Seminole or Florida war lasted nearly seven years, employing the army and navy, the militia of Florida and volunteers from some of the other States, costing 15,000 lives and $100,000,000. The number of Indians engaged was estimated by the Indian agent at 500 warriors; the army officers estimate their numbers at 1,000. Nearly 300 of the Indians still remain in the Everglades of Florida; the others were moved west of the Mississippi. Those in Florida insist that they were never whipped. The first cause of this outbreak was an interpretation given to three treaties; one requiring a removal of the Seminoles, the whipping of an Indian, and the impeachment of Osceola, who escaped and became the leader of the war party. At about the same time a difficulty occurred with the Creeks, Cherokees and other Indians, costing in the aggregate $1,000,000.

In 1852, we had the Sioux war on the plains, the cause, an Indian killed a cow worth $10, the property of a Mormon. This war lasted nearly four years, and cost about 300 lives and nearly $40,000,000. In 1864, came the Cheyenne war, which lasted nearly a year, costing 1,000 lives, and, with the Sioux war at about the same time, $60,000,000. Cause of the outbreak with the Cheyennes, a false charge made against them of stealing a horse worth $50; with the Sioux, the opening of a road and the establishing thereof, in their country, in violation treaty stipulations. The war with the Cheyennes ended with a treaty of peace in the fall of 1865, but that with the Sioux continued until the treaty which was recently made by the peace commission.

The Cheyenne war was resumed and continued seven months in 1867, in consequence of the burning of their village by Gen. Hancock. It cost about 300 lives, and from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and is not fully settled up yet. On the Pacific slope, during the last twenty years, Indian outbreaks have cost in the aggregate $300,000,000. In New Mexico Territory, since we acquired it, three campaigns against the Navajoes. have cost $30,000,000. The cause, the enslavement of Navajoe women and children by the Mexicans. The troubles in that territory with Indians have increased its cost to this government to $150,000,000.

Indian troubles on a small scale in some of the States and Territories with the expenses growing out of a war, the claims for the destruction of private property, will make our Indian troubles foot up nearly $1,000,000,000 during the last forty years, and in almost every case the fault was with the whites. The present conflict with the Cheyennes, Apaches, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches grew out of a failure to fulfill treaty agreements, and the blundering of some of our military officers. To destroy the roving Indians, as is foolishly proposed by some, will cost, taking the Seminole war as a criterion, 37,000 of our own people and $1,000,000,000, and keep 100,000 troops employed ten years.

Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune.

A Mr. Shannon, a native of the Emerald Isle, born in 1740, making him 119 years old, passed through Searcey, Ark., lately, on foot, en route to Texas.

Sharp Reparter.—The celebrated Dr. Murray, (Kirwin,) of Elizabethtown, N. J., was a close reader of sermons. He rarely preached without manuscript.

Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has always been a fluent extemporaneous speaker, and somewhat prejudiced against written sermons.

These two eminent divines once met at dinner in Baltimore, at a party where several notable ministers and laymen were guests, when, during the conversation, the subject of reading sermons in the pulpit came up for a share of the remarks.

Said Dr. Breckenridge to Dr. Murray:

"Doctor, do you always ask for the help of God in the pulpit?"

"Certainly," replied Dr. Murray.

"Strange," continued the Kentucky extemporizer, "that you should ask for divine assistance after your sermons is already prepared, in word, from beginning to end. What do you expect the spirit to do?"

Of course there was considerable merriment at Dr. Murray's expense; but when the laugh had subsided, the New Jersey reader propounded a question to Dr. Breckenridge.

"Doctor, do you always ask for divine assistance in the pulpit?"

"Most certainly and most emphatically," replied Dr. Breckenridge; "for I depend upon such aid, and expect it when I preach."

"Then," added Dr. Murray, "all that I have to say is, that the Lord sends very strange answers to your prayers."

The subject was dropped.

The Ups and Downs of a California Mining Town.—The town of Angels presents an instructive sample of the ups and downs of California. It is a well chosen spot for a village, being in an open country of fertile land, with sufficient undulation for healthful drainage, and plenty of water for mining purposes. It was first settled by placer miners, and in the days of its glory was a very money making place. A wide area of fertile surface has been washed away and forever destroyed, by sluicing process, to get the grains of gold that are found in the underlying gravel. The surroundings present a pitiable spectacle of desolation. Where once were rich verdure and green trees, nothing remains but naked boulders and bare gravel barrens, to make record of improvident waste. It is as if a farmer should, by some exhausting process, destroy his land forever to get one crop of something more than ordinary production. To stop this terrible destruction of farming land seems to call for restrictive legislation. Like many of the mining camps, Angels became almost a deserted village after the exhaustion of the surface deposits. But now it is rising again. Every house is occupied, and new dwellings are being built. Orchards are bearing their plentiful fruits, gardens are being cultivated, and cottages are being adorned with roses, honeysuckles and shrubbery. In no country can regeneration be so rapidly effected as in California. Angels is a speaking illustration of the maxim that "all is not lost that is in danger;" and its history brings glad tidings to many a mining village now deserted.

Alta California.

Miraculous Event.—Preston Fowler, who, three weeks since, jumped from a three story window in the residence of Col. Michael Thompson, corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street, in Washington, while suffering from typhoid fever, (an account of which we have heretofore published,) has almost recovered from the injuries received by the fall. His physicians state that the shock received by the fall knocked all symptoms of the fever out of him, they have treated him for injuries received by the accident since, and not for typhoid fever. His recovery will certainly be a miraculous one. It has been suggested by a wag that physicians, in future, who have typhoid fever patients and desire to cure them, had better pitch them out of a three story window.

Wash. Chron.

Calcutta has exported $35,000,000 worth of opium within a year.

Choosing for Life.—There is a general impression that the only end of an occupation is to make a living, and that the boy or young man who selects that employment by which he can make the most money with the greatest rapidity makes the best choice. This is a deplorable error, wherever it exists. To provide an honorable and comfortable support for himself and family must ever be a main object of every man's business, and yet it is an unworthy thing to toil year after year unceasingly with no other aim in life than to make money. The conviction should be present with every young person, in selecting his occupation, that all his time, powers and circumstances should be so engaged as to produce the greatest possible amount of good to the community around him, as well as to himself. Some may esteem this visionary and impossible, but in reality it is the foundation of success. No one who gives to society, with wisdom and judgment, the benefit of a portion of his labor will fail to reap a richer reward than mere personal ambition or love of money can secure.

The choice of an occupation should be considered with all the care and thought due to a matter that is due to what may be a choice for life. It includes a thousand other choices, and if at first wisely made, nothing will be wasted, nothing lost, and life will be a continued progress. Benedict Arnold had ability and courage, but in his supreme selfishness and love of display and of gold, he sold his honor, and would have sold the lives of his soldiers and the liberties of his country for a paltry bribe. Every man who lives merely for self and to gratify ambition, is a traitor to his own welfare, his country and his race. In the character of Washington it is not chiefly his abilities that have won for him the admiration of the world, but the fact that duty was supreme, and that although he longed for ease and the quiet of home, he sacrificed it all at the call of his country, and put his life and fortune at stake upon a perilous issue. Unselfishness makes men really greater than ambition.

A choice of occupation made on these principles will probably lead to the greatest success of which the nature of him who pursues it is capable. As the efficiency of a watch depends upon the various parts being so adjusted as to bear that relation to each other that was intended by the maker, so the complicated mechanism of man can only obtain real power and ultimate success in life by the proper adjustment with his various powers.

Phil. Ledger.

Napoleon's Tenure of Office.—Twenty years have passed since the present Emperor of the French was elected President of the French republic, that election having taken place on the 10th of December, 1848. Already the second Bonaparte was held power longer than most of the living monarchs of Europe. A new generation has sprung up since he has been at the head of the French nation, and all the European sovereigns who at first viewed him as an adventurer have admitted him to equality.

Building in Baltimore and Philadelphia.—During the year just closed 4,109 new buildings were erected in Philadelphia, of which 71 were four story, 2,361 three story and 1,664 two story. The number of buildings erected in Baltimore the past year was 2,878, our population being estimated at about 300 000 Philadelphia claims at least 800,000. Philadelphia claims at least 800,000; hence the building in Baltimore the past year has, according to population, largely exceeded that of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—The jury in the case of Twitchell, for the murder of Mrs. Hill, went out about nine o'clock this evening, and returned in about twenty-five minutes with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner received the verdict by trowing up his hands in a deprecating manner.

No such cold weather has visited Florida since 1835—so say our exchanges. Ice was formed an inch in thickness at St. Augustine on the 12th ult.

Speculating in Breadstuffs.—The New England Farmer gives the following account of the recent corner in the corn market:

"A little party of men visited Chicago a month or two ago, with perhaps about a half a million dollars at command, and began privately buying up all the corn in the market, contracting for its delivery in thirty days. The contractors, not thinking that a "corner" was forming, neglected to buy corn with which to fill their contracts until the month was nearly ended, and then, to their surprise, found an alarming scarcity in the market. The price began to rise as the time of delivery approached, and the contractors grew more alarmed at their prospects, and bid still higher for the quantity needed. Before the hour of filing the contracts arrived, corn was held at $1 15, and many prominent dealers were ruined. When the hour struck the price dropped to 91½ cents, and the "corner" was ended. The president of the board of trade was the first to go under, with reported liabilities for 300,000 bushels of corn, or some $20,000. Other commission men have been dropping by the way since, and the aggregate loss and distress was very large. The sharp and unscrupulous manipulators of the "corner" made from $100,000 to $300,000, and many outside the "ring" who were fortunate enough to hold their grain and sell it at the right time, also made handsome sums. About one hundred thousand dollars are required to make a "corner" on wheat, and from one-half to three-quarters of a million on corn."

What you Drink.—The board of excise in New York have just completed a chemical analysis of the various kinds of liquors sold at various saloons in that city as "Bourbon whiskey," and the result is published for the benefit of those whom it may concern. Out of thirty-eight specimens subjected to test, only two were found pure. The ingredients of which most of this "fine old whiskey" is composed are as follows: Fusil oil, rancid lamp oil, green tea, prussic acid, wintergreen, and strychnine. The commodities sold as brandy and gin were found to be made up of compounds equally vile. Some of the newspapers have been making these exposures of late, but as these were set down as sensational, they did not attract much attention. But the exposures of the board of excise are official and will probably open the eyes of the public to the poisons that are pawned off on them.

"Such is Life."—The ups and downs of life are completely and sadly illustrated in the lives of George D. Prentice and Walter N. Halderman. The latter, when a boy, entered the Louisville Journal office as a clerk, when Mr. Prentice was in the zenith of his power. George D. Pentice, in those days, was a great man. He stood second to none among the editors of whig journals in the land; indeed, he had national reputation. He was known as a man of talent, power and influence in the country. Geo. D. Prentice was among the foremost journalists of the times; but now, alas, how changed. He is in the employ of Mr. Halderman, his former clerk, now the principal owner of the Courier and Journal, and receives a salary of $40 per week. Such is life.

Wash. Rep.

Good Advice from a Mormon.—Brigham Young does not want the female Mormons to wear long dresses, but he does not want their garments too short, either. He says:

"Bring them down to the tops of your shoes, and have them so that you can walk and clear the dust, and do not expose your person. Have your dresses neat and comely, and conduct yourself, in the strictest sense of the word, in chastity. If you do this, you set a good example before the rising generation. Use good language, wear comely clothing, and act in all things so that you can respect yourselves and respect each other. We wish you to remember and carry out these counsels."

Last year the damage done to the crops in France, by insects, exceeded $105,000,000.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Monday, Jan. 11, 1869

With the present number of the Recorder our connection with it will cease. On taking leave, a short retrospect of the past may not be inappropriate. It now lacks but thirteen months of being half a century since the issue of our first number, during all which period we are not conscious of anything in our political career which needs to be repented of—except it be short comings. We commenced the publication in the midst of a perfect calm in politics. Mr. Monroe became President in 1817 with very little opposition, and was re-elected for the second term in 1820 by an unanimous vote. In such quiet times our ambition assumed no higher purpose than to give the current news of the day, and to fill up our columns with such other articles as we might find calculated to interest and amuse our readers, and perhaps inform and improve the mind. But in 1824 a warm contest was opened for the Presidency, Gen. Jackson, Wm. H. Crawford and John Q. Adams being candidates. Neither of these gentlemen obtained a majority of votes, and the election went to the House of Representatives, by which Mr. Adams was elected. In that election we took a lively interest, because we thought the Whig policy better calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and advance the prosperity and happiness of the people. Mr. Adams was violently and bitterly assailed during the whole period of his presidency, though we have thought his administration more pure and practical than any that has succeeded it.

During some of the following years the tariff was the most prominent subject of discussion, and created considerable discontent in the South, though it was felt with but a feather's weight by the people. The wisdom of the measure was shown in the rapid increase of home manufactures and the large reduction in price. As for instance the cotton fabric from Canton, which in 1819 was sold in our cities for fifty cents a yard, was in a few years replaced by a home production of a much superior article at the low price of eight and ten cents. A good article of sugar was retailed here at 8 to 10 cents per pound, and coffee at 10 to 12 cents, and other articles in proportion. The advantages of the tariff was further shown, in that without any apparent tax upon the people, the national debt was rapidly reduced during Mr. Adams's administration, and totally extinguished in the early part of that of Gen. Jackson. Although in 1816, a tariff was advocated by Mr. Calhoun for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing establishments at home, and thereby opening a home market for cotton, an importance Southern staple, he afterwards opposed it as unconstitutional, which opposition was urged with so much fierceness that it resulted in the nullification by South Carolina, which was so promptly put down by Gen. Jarkson.

From the day when we first knew any thing of politics, we have been accustomed to look upon the perpetuity of the Union as a matter too sacred to be questioned. The sentiment uttered by Gen. Washington in his Farewell Address, was adopted as a guiding sentiment by us on all political questions. "The unity of government which constitutes us one people—is a main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, and peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, and of that liberty which we so highly prize—discountenancing whatever may suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned."

It was under the influence of these sentiments that in 1827, when nullification and abolition movements were disturbing the country, and whisperings of disunion began to be uttered, that we held up the warning motto "UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL." And it was under the same influence that in 1844, when the impression began to prevail that Cotton was King, and ambitious men of the South began to be dazzled with visions of a Glorious Southern Confederacy, and Secession put on a more bold exterior, that we adopted a motto more explicitly expressing our governing principle—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES."

Though admitting that the States are and of right ought to be sovereign an independent in the management of their internal affairs; yet as a nation we consider it essentially necessary that a general government should have paramount authority in all national affairs, in order to preserve tranquility at home and give it strength to command respect abroad.

Union has ever been our watch word. It was by Union that our liberties were obtained, it is by Union that they can be preserved. It was the *United* colonies that declared Independence in 1776; in Union the war of the revolution was fought and independence obtained. It was in Union that the articles of Confederation in 1778 were formed, in which it was twice repeated that the Union shall be perpetual; and it was to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosperity," that the Constitution was framed in 1787. And under this Union, and by the blessings of a kind Providence, the nation acquired a degree of prosperity and happiness unprecedented in the annals of history.

Such has been the Union which all our life time we have been solicitous to preserve. And now on retiring from our position as editor, may we not entertain a hope that the disasters, distress and ruin which has been spread over our country in the last eight years will be a salutery warning, and that Union, the Constitution and the Laws—the Guardians of our Liberties," will be the prevailing sentiment and a protecting ægis over our country for ages to come. With this prayer upon our heart, having not time or opportunity to say more, we bid our readers "good by."

☞ Mr. Evans expects to issue the Recorder, about the first of February.

At the Municipal election in this place on Monday last, A. C. Murdock, Esq., was elected Magistrate of Police, and James Y. Whitted, E. H. Pogue, D. C. Parks, James W. Corbin, Charles Cooley, Thomas Dickson and Joseph Reece were elected Commissioners.

The Legislature of this State re-assembled on Monday last. There was no quorum in either House on the first day, and no business of particular importance has since been transacted.

The Congress also re-assembled on Monday. The President's Amnesty Proclamation to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report regarding its legality, provoked argument.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States has heretolore set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the eight day of December 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of May, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July in the present year; and whereas the authority of the Federal government having been re-established in all the States and territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper, may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and an universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people and their respect for and attachment to the national government, designed by its patriotic founders for general good:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents by my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America the 93d,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. H. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

NEW VARIETY OF COTTON.—A new variety of cotton is being raised in Texas, called "lace' cotton. It is said to be superior to any other kind of cotton which can be raised on poor soil and uplands. Its strength rampares with the best American staple as 7½ to 5. It closely resembles the Egyptian cotton, which is worth one fourth more than our own in England.

A resolution has been offered in the Texas Constitutional Convention to levy a tax of $5.000 on the County where any murder is committed, the money to be paid over to the deceased. The Convention, at last accounts, was almost at a dead-lock on the question of dividing the State.

The little Abyssinian Prince Theodore is at school in the Isle of Wright, England.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—Washington, January 1.—The effect of the President's amnesty proclamation is yet the subject of argument and doubt among Congressmen and others, and it is asked, "Does the proclamation remit or cancel all penalties, and relieve against all disabilities?"

Among competent judges, there does not appear to be any doubt that it can be pleaded in bar to pending criminal prosecutions, and that it is within the power and province of the Executive to pardon, whether before or after a judicial conviction; but does the proclamation relieve as to the disabilities described in the new amendment to the constitution—the fourteenth?

This is the mooted question: May those who participated in the rebellion now hold office and vote; are the disabilities provided in the 14th amendment intended as penalties; and if so, does not the President's pardon obliterate and remove the penalty?

In answer it is claimed by some that notwithstanding the recently adopted fourteenth amendment, which provides for the removal of disabilities by a two thirds vote of Congress, the President's power is complete, and his pardon under the second article of the constitution accomplishes exactly what the Congress may do by a two-thirds vote; that the fourteenth amendment does not repeal the second article of the constitution, but at most only gives Congress concurrent power with the Executive in the subject named; that under the amendment Congress may do this thing by a two-thirds vote.

Under the second article, the executive can by his pardon, accomplish the same result.

Such is the substance of the argument held by some officials, legal men and Congressmen, and there is so much conflict of opinion on this important subject that in all probability there will be no definite settlement of it until a judicial decision shall be had.

DATA.

CALEB CUSHING'S MISSION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

I am credibly informed that among the propositions which the Hon. Caleb Cushing is charged to make to the Colombian Government is a direct one to assume a protectorate over the Isthmus of Panama. The chief difficulty, and one which may render the old Panama route for a ship canal insurmountable at this time, is the fact that from Navy Bay on the Atlantic to the bay of Vaca del Monte on the Pacific, following the valleys of the Bernardino and Caimito in the southern district, and those of the Quebrado and Charges on the northern, the construction of such a canal requires the cutting of a tunnel the whole length of summit level, of which 1,750 feet will need to be subterranean. The next route, examined by Mr. Kelley, of your city, is provided with better harbors and the length is less; but the same objection, that of tunneling, is made. This is from Chepo to San Blas. A third route, it is thought, will attract most of our envoy's attention. It is believed that a ship canal less than thirty miles in length, with a cut in hard rock of not more than two miles, can be constructed on this route.

General Grant takes great interest in this project. He has often expressed his conviction of the paramount importance of the Pacific to our commercial future, and holds that our supremacy in that respect is to be gained in competing for and controlling the great trade of China and the Indian Archipelago.

RECUPERATION AND MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.—At a recent dinner in Charleston, S. C., Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, is reported to have said that the best managed cotton factory in America was in Augusta, Georgia. He is also said to have referred to the obvious fact that the South possesses many advantages over the North for the manufacture of cotton, and advised the capitalists of that section to spin the cotton into yarn, instead of exporting it in the raw state.

DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.—During the present year there have been 14,419 deaths in Philadelphia, being 7,524 males and 6,805 females. Of the total number 4,000 were boys and 3,654 girls.

A sensible bill before the Tennessee legislature proposes to exempt from taxation for ten years all capital invested in the State.

The French have discovered that the white of an egg given in sweetened water is a sure cure for the croup. The remedy is to be repeated till a cure is effected.

A pauper in Easton, Conn., named Josiah Buckly, is 112 years old, and is vigorous and hearty still.

Sunday schools have been opened in many of the villages in Russia for the instruction of the peasants.

The old South church, Boston, which has just made its gallery seats free, owns $600,000 worth of property.

Some gentleman of Buffalo presented Bishop Coxe with a check for $1,500 on Christmas morning.

The reconstructed Legislature of South Carolina, it is stated, is costing the State eight or ten times more than the old Legislature.

Florida has doubled her sugar crop this year. Syrup is selling in middle Florida for fifty cents a gallon.

In Philadelphia, during the past year, inquests were held on 39 homicides, 94 infanticides and 42 suicides.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of O. P. HEATH as a Candidate for Magistrate of Hillsborough Township.

Jan'y 6, 1869. It—

☞ We authorized to announce the name of STEPHEN T. FORREST, as a candidate for Magistrate of Hillsborough Township.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 24th December, by Wm. R. Walker, Esq., Mr. J. N. PARKER to Miss JANE WOODS.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SIMPSON WOODS to Miss SARAH NICHOLS.

And on the 27th, by the same, Mr. J. W. GATES to Miss ELIZA RIGGINS—all of this county.

On Tuesday, December 22nd, 1868, by the Rev. R. H. Griffith, at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE M. DUSKIN, Esq., of Greensborough, Ala., to Miss HATTIE E. daughter of Tyre Glenn, Esq., of Yadkin county, N. C.

"THE AGONY IS OVER."

WE have to say to all who is due us is wanted. We have got and do not intend to do a credit Business. We shall proceed to collect from all who have not made satisfactory arrangements as to balances over due. (You know if you have satisfactory arrangements.) We do not wish to put you to cost, we have delayed doing so until we can delay no longer. Hoping you will continue the liberal patronage you have favored us with. We will hope to merit the same by acting with moral courage enough to collect our Debts by the Law.

BROWN, & CO.

January 11. 70—

Select Boarding and Day School,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, assisted, as heretofore, by competent instructors, will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, Feb. 5th, 1869.

Board and Tuition, $155, Currency.
Circulars forwarded on application.
January, 7. 70—

NO ONE EXCEPTED!

IF you have been owing me 30 or 60 days you may expect the collector to have your paper. I am determined to collect my dues, not that I want them, but those I owe do.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.
January 1869. 70—

Pay what you owe,
Or get nothing more.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
January 1869. 70—

JUST THINK OF IT!

THE costs for collecting a small debt now is three times as much as in old times, the Constable must be paid and then you can get no more goods if you dont call at once.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.
January 1869. 70—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 7th of January, 1869, which if called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Bryan Atkinson	Caleb Mebane, col'd
Asa Croisee	Calvin O'Brien
Mrs Eleaner H Cochran 4	William P Oldham
Wm H Carver	Mrs Caroline Riley
H Bradley Catlett	John P Riley
Mrs E H Cranor	Mrs Rose Reed
Willis J Couch	J Y Reed 2
Mrs Nelly Crabtree	Miss Nancy Rhoads
Timothy Darty	John P Strayhorn
Thomas Daugherty	William Stanley
W B Ellison	Joseph A Smith
Mrs Martha J Faucett	Mrs Mag A Smith, col'd
Henry M Faucett	Miss Mary J Stubbins
G Gardner	Murphy Smith
Frank Harris, col'd	Zenis Simmons
Mrs Martha Howard	W T Shields
Mrs Lizzy Jones	Nelson Smith
Mrs L A Kimbell	William H Smith
John J Leathers	Joseph Walker
W T Moore	J R T Walker
Samuel E Mason	W Walker
Thomas P Moore	Henry Wagoner
Miss Mary Jane, col'd care Wm Morris	Mrs Charity E Williams
	Miss Nannie B Wilkerson
J W McKee	Miss Julia H Williams
Miss M A Murphy	R W York
John McCracken	

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

D. HEARTT, P. M.
Jan. 7. —7t

SALE NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 27th of January 1869, at the residence of the late DANIEL W. THOMPSON, deceased, one two horse Wagon, one two horse Buggy and Harness, one Milch Cow, Farming tools, one Horse, one Fan, one Threashing Mashcen, Oats, four Hogs, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

STEPHEN T. FORREST, } Ex'rs.
ED. C. THOMPSON, }

January 10. 70—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors, and taken out letters testementary on the estate of Daniel W. Thompson, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, this the 29th of December 1869.

S. T. FORREST, } Ex'rs.
E. C. THOMPSON, }

January 6. 70—

A MOST WONDERFUL AND SECCESSFUL INVENTION!

New Method of Washing Clothes without Labor.

THE AUTOMATIC

Clothes Washer and Boiler.

Awarded the highest Testimonial wherever Exhibited.

Rev. M. W. STAPLES, Inventor and Patentee.

THIS BOILER is self acting, and dispenses entirely with labor and the wear of clothes. The hot suds and steam by the action of fire, are driven up through tubes, poured upon the clothes, and forced through the fabric with astonishing rapidity, cleansing it perfectly without any rubbing. It has been thoroughly tested, and pronounced unequalled as a Clothes Washer, by those who have used it.

All fabrics, from the finest laces to the bed-blanket can be washed perfectly and with ease and without the aid of the rubbing board. For Flannels it is invaluable, as the rubbing, rolling and pressing process must necessarily full them more or less.

It is truly a labor and clothes saving invention. Washing will no longer be a hardship, and washing day no longer a terror and a dread to housewives.

The invention can be used in any boiler, and the low price of the article places it within the reach of every family.

The saving in the wear of clothes will soon pay for the outlay.

It is estimated that 200 to 300 gallons of boiled suds pass through the clothes in thirty minutes; this being the longest time required for cleansing a boiler full of clothes.

Hundreds of these Boilers are being sold each week, giving perfect satisfaction.

Every boiler sold guaranteed to do all we claim, or money refunded.

The undersigned, as Agent for J. B. Hunter & Co., of Portsmouth, Va., (who have the right for this State) has commenced the Manufacture of these Boilers and will furnish the citizens of Orange and Chatham, and will, as stated above, take back and refund money for any Boiler which fails to give perfect satisfaction, and do all claimed for it.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough, N. C.

Dec. 22 69—

MOORE NEW GOODS.

Since last week, I have received,
Holt's Alamance Plaids and Checks,
Colored Blankets,
Beverley Twill Heavy Wool Janes,
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, price 25c,
Black Wadding,
Fremont Unbleached Shirting,
Statesville " "
Course Spool Thread for Fish Nets,
Bean Monde Paper Collars,
Black Sax Thread,
Corset Clasps,
Files, Hammers, Curry Combs, Spoons, Pad Locks, Gun Caps, Buck Handle Knives and Forks, Tubular Nozzle, Watchkeys, Bear's Oil, Chalklines, Shot and Powder, Turpentine Soap, Refined Salipetre, Sole Leather, Axes, Nails, Glass Goblets, Glass Dishes Tumblers, Toy Mugs, China Mugs, Plates, Deep plates, Cheap Dishes, Cheap Cups and Saucers, White Granite Cups and Saucers.

At the Cheap Cash and Barter Store of

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Dec. 8. 68—

PRAYER BOOKS.

2 DOZEN to arrive this week.

J. WEBB, Jr.

Dec. 8. 68—

MORE NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received, since last week, Satinetts, Wool Jeans, American and other Calico, Hensdale Shirting, Slaterville Shirting, Newlin's Heavy Shirting, Newlin's Cotton Yarns, Minerva Wool Jeans, Redman Kersey, Green and Daniel's Thread, Merrick's Thread, Clark Hand and Machine Thread, Sole Leather,

A large stock of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Swedes, Band, Hoop, Round, Square, and Bar Iron, Nails, Lamps, Stone Lime, Files, Screws, Gun and Musket Caps, Plane Irons, Persian Soap, Ivory fine Combs, Paint and Tanner's Oils, Aurora and Kerosine Oils, White Lead and Colored Paints, Glass and Putty, Vermifuge, Spices, Mustard, &c.

More Goods to come this and next week.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

5,000 lbs. PORK Wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Dec. 2. 67—

1868.

FALL CAMPAIGN.

NEW GOODS

JUST TO HAND,

And now ready for inspection.

BROWN & CO.

September 2. 54—

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY.

WE are now offering a New Stock of FALL GOODS, for Cash or Barter, much lower than we wish to do.

We wish and expect our old customers to stick to us.

BROWN & CO.

September 2. 54—

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

REMEMBER, every customer we lose is our gain. Have always treated you upon this system. Think of it.

BROWN & CO.

September 2. 54—

New York, Nov. 3, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with the unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introductions and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the endorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands, of the most distinguished men of science in America proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps: that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarrantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all they are represented to be.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say, that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

26 Pine Street, New York, Nov. 21, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir: I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed.) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

New York, 53 Cedar Street, Nov. 26, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir: I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps," which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

New York, Tuesday, May 1.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Dear Sir: The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,
We remain your obedient servants,
Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.
J. M. Carnochan, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth street.
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
H. P. Dewees, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.
Joseph Worster, M. D., No. 120 Ninth street.
Nelson Steele, M. D., No. 37 Bleecker street.
John O'Reilly, M. D., No. 220 Fourth street.
B. I. Raphael, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, &c., No. 91 Ninth street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale
BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUORS,
imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medical use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

December 2. 67—

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr. ISH R. STRAYHORN.

TURNER & STRAYHORN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to them. Special attention paid to the collection of claims, conveyancing, &c.

October 28. 63—

AGENTS WANTED!

SEND 15 cents for a specimen number of the CAROLINA FARMER, containing splendid List of Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are making $5,00 to $10,00 per day.

WM. H. BERNARD, Pro.
Wilmington, N. C.

October 28. 63—

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

Equal to Peruvian the first year, and an improver of the land.

ALL and get a circular. I confidently recommend it.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.
Agent for this County.

Sept 56—

SEED WHEAT.

I WISH to sell a good article of White Wheat. A prime article, as good as can be procured in the county. Call on

REDING CAPE.

54—

NEW FALL GOODS.

OCTOBER 1868.

I AM now opening a very large and well selected stock of goods of every kind, which have been bought late when prices were low, and will be sold low to suit these hard times. Call at

WEBB'S CHEAP STORE,

with Cash or Barter. Ladies, Dress Goods very cheap, call and see,

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 14. 60—

THE STOCK.

Best Stock of Select Goods at Retail we ever had the pleasure to offer to our customers is now ready, for Cash or Barter.

BROWN, & CO.

FALL 1868.

GENERALS CASH PRICE,
AND ONE PRICE

REPORTS. system pays in Hillsborough, in that our customers are coming up to our ideas.

REMEMBER your child buys of us at the same you do.

DO not ask us to make a price to fit your face; we do not wish to trade that way.

IF YOU OWE US, pay what you owe before spending OUR money elsewhere—think of this.

PRICE Goods in Danville and Raleigh, and if we do not sell as low, tell your friends.

EVERY customer we lose is our gain; why—ask the Prices.

BROWN & CO.

Sept. 20. 58—

SEED IN STORE.

50 BUSHELS Extra Baugaton Wheat $4,50
50 Bushels Country " " $3,00
55 Bushels Clover and Timothy Seed.
Boughs Pho. Lime, Guano, Lime and Plaster.

For sale by BROWN, & Co.

Sept. 9. 54—

CAROLINE BELL SNUFF.

GAIL and Ax's Snuff, in Tin Boxes,
" " in Bladders,
For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, for Cash,
At E. H. POGUE'S.

Nov. 3. 63—

CANDLES AND ROSIN SOAP,

At Retail. Rosin Soap at wholesale.
At E. H. POGUE'S.

November 3. 63—

TIN Ware and Stove Pipe in large quantities, constantly making, and sold Wholesale and Retail at prices which are always satisfactory.

At E. H. POGUE'S.

November 3. 63—

CASH paid for Beeswax, Feathers, Rags, old Copper and Brass, By

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

November 3. 63—

FAMILY GROCERIES FOR CASH!!

BEST Rio Coffee, Laguira Coffee,
And C Sugar, can be had for Cash At
E. H. POGUE'S.

November 3. 63—

WESTERN Empire Cooking Stoves.
Marion " "
Also Heating and Parlor Stoves. For cash or good barter, at

E. H. POGUE'S

November 3. 63—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper, Straw and Manilla, at manufacturer's prices. At
E. H. POGUE'S.

November 3. 63—

$20 SEWING MACHINES.

HAND me $20 and get the worth of your money.

JAMES WEBB, Jr., Agent.

SEASONABLE NEW GOODS.

BEBTICKS, Linseys, Cotton Jeans, Calico, 10 and 12-4, Bed Blankets, Shawls, Cloaks, Red and White Flannels, Gloves, Hoods, Hoops, Cravats, Machine and hand sewing Threads and Silks, Kerseys, Jeans, Invisible Hair Nets, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Colored and Black Dress Buttons, Carpets, Lime, Vinegar, Cheese, Iron, and many other goods.

Just received by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Nov. 18. 65—

North Carolina Rail Road Scrip,
Wanted by
JAMES WEBB, Jr.

November 18. 64—

PEACE.

PORK AND CLOTHING.

120,000 LBS. Pork Wanted, for which we will exchange Greenbacks and Clothing. Our large Stock of Over Coats we propose to exchange for Pork and Beans.

BROWN & CO.

November 18. 65—

NEW GOODS.

WE are opening another Stock of the Calicos we did not wish to sell at 10, 12½ and 15 cents, in exchange for Apples at 8 cents per lb. Call with cash or produce before the price falls, as we want to sell. We take Corn and Pork in exchange for our over Coats. Do not forget Hillsborough is the place to buy your Goods.

BROWN & CO.

November 18. 65—

CANVASS Hams for Cash, At
E. H. POGUE'S.

November 3. 63—

FALL OF 1868.

NEW DRY GOODS!

New Fancy Goods,

AND

Ready-made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,

AND

The Latest Style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.

ALSO

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

Hard-Ware, Groceries and Crockery.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER WEEKLY.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. ISRAEL.

☞ Removed to C. M. Latimer's old stand.

Hillsborough, Sept. 16. 38—

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS

1868.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.

FANCY BONNET MATERIALS.

BLONDS, CRAPES, NETTS.

French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments.

BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS,

IN STRAW, SILK, VELVET AND FELT.

We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the U. States, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

August 26. 33—3mp

JULY STOCK.

WE take great pleasure in calling your attention to our Stock just bought by our

MR. PARKS.

New prices at our House for

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Confectionaries, Wood and Crockery Ware, Clothing and Notions.

Remember, New Goods at New Prices at Hillsborough.

BROWN & CO.

P. S. Had you not best buy, your Goods at Hillsborough! Come with Cash and Produce.

WANTED, all kinds of Dried Fruit.

BROWN & CO.

July 15. 30—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

15,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store, cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 40—

LADIES' SHOES.

MANUFACTURED by

T. MILES & SONS,

Congress Gaiters and French Morocco Bootees,

And many other new Goods, Cheap for Cash or Barter, at

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

June 10. 28—

FAIR NOTICE.

I SHALL proceed to collect, according to law, every cent due me on the 1st day of July next, without fail. Call and see if you owe me anything before that time.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

W. S. ROULHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,

WITH

D. T. WILLIAMS & CO.

Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,

RICHMOND, VA.

Especial attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour, and all articles of Country Produce.

Mark your packages plainly with your name, and give your wishes and they will be complied with.

☞ Consignments solicited.

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving new goods every few days, to meet the trade in

DRIED FRUIT,

and all other demands. Many goods received LAST WEEK,

and a great many more will be received this week, and so on through the season. I shall give you such bargains as will induce you to come again, and you will miss bargains unless you buy my goods. Try and see for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 16. 35—

CYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers, that he has opened an Oyster Saloon in the house recently occupied by Parks & Co. as a Shoe store, where he intends to serve up Oysters in all the various styles. Having made arrangements with the best house in the South for the celebrated Lynnhaven Oyster, his customers may rely upon getting something extra in the way of oysters.

He will also keep on hand a supply of Pickled Oysters for his country friends.

Every effort will be made to guarantee to his old customers that satisfaction that has established him as an Oyster Dealer. Trusting, by strict attention to business and gentlemanly deportment to all, that he may win the patronage of every good Conservative in the country. His Republican friends are also cordially invited, pledging to give them an extra plate if it will induce them to turn from the error of their ways. Malice towards none, and peace and good will for my friends, trusting that you may step in occasionally and get a good plate of cooked Oysters.

Respectfully,

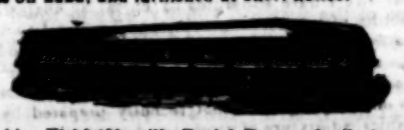
ALEX. PLEASANTS.

October 21. 41—

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any discription of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gvilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.



Also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 35

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

AGENTS—WANTED.

$75 PER MONTH to sell the NATIONAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine is equal to the standard machines in every respect, and is sold at the low price of $20. Address NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO., Pittsborough, Pa.

July 1. 45—3m

CLOVER SEED.

LUCERNE SEED.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

For sale by J. WEBB, Jr.

Aug. 18. 5g—

VERY superior Green Tea, just received, by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

GENTLEMEN summer Undershirt's. Just received by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24. 48—

FOR SALE.

15 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts,) at $4,00 per dozen.

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts,) at $8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25—

WANTED.

ALL KINDS DRIED FRUIT.

BROWN, & CO.

August 4. 30—

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

22 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

AND

Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. Wolfe's name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

ADRAIN & VOLLERS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 28. 33—3m

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, held on Saturday evening the 7th November, it was ordered that the same fees be allowed the Magistrate of Police and Town Constable, as are by law allowed to Magistrates and Sheriffs.

Test DENNIS HEARTT,

Town Clerk.

Nov. 16. 35—

THERMOMETERS,

FOR

TOBACCO PLANTERS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 16. 36

HILLSBOROGUH

CHEAP CASH

AND

BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 8. 37—

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,

Cain's Corner.

April 14th. 32—

A BEATTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks, and Lines, Marbles &c. at the DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some very fine, at the DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article at the DRUG STORE.

April 1. 32—

A FINE and full Assortment of Pa k Scissors, at the DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts for the Handkerchief, at the DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

HAIR rushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dressing Combs, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

A.P. Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note and Letter Envelopes, at the DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memorandum Books, at the DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes, and Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the DRUG STORE.

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicenes.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Fabey Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a large lot Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pipes, &c. &c.

Call at the DRUG STORE.

March 11 1868. 30—

ROSADALIS,

A CONSTANT supply kept on hand By JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24.

BAKER'S BREAD!!

A CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND!!!

RECEIVED FRESH THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Prices so that everybody can use it!!!!!

For Sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

July 28. 49—

WANTED.

I WANT to buy RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS, either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods,

Beeswax, Flaxseed,
Old Castings, Lead,
Zinc, Flour,
Bacon, Corn,

and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12, 25—

JULY 1868.

I HAVE just returned from NEW YORK,

and am receiving many seasonable goods, which I will sell very cheap for cash or barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 47—

SAVE YOUR CABBAGE!!

CRESYLIC PLANT PROTECTORS!!!

WEBB CRESYLIC will run off ants and roaches from your houses.

And CRESYLIC SOAP, to cure Mange on Dogs, and Scratches on Horses, and Lice on Animals.

For Sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

1868. 1868

SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further deduction in the wholesal

TIN WARE

and by using the best material and availing himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESARE AND RETIAL, of superior quality to any manufactured elsewhere in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or any thing else, on time.

E. H. POGUE,

Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

21 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.
21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Belle,
300 Bales to box, $15 00 per box,
or 10 cents per bale,
Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound.
Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound.
Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.
300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.
300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,
100 lbs. best Soda.
200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.
For Sale by

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25

COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, warrant to give satisfaction in every instance.

Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture ... $30 00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 $35 00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 $40,00.

Will take Cash, or good Barter.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

Feb 12. 25—

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh

ORANGE. LEMONS.
NUTS, RAISINS,

FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment of Candies, Pickels, Crackers, Sardines, &c. &c., at the DRUG STORE.

February, 27. 35—

NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAINTERS.

JUST received, best quality of TANNER'S AND LINSEED OIL.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 9th. 36—

PURE RYE WHISKEY,
Apple Brandy,
French Brandy,
Port Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Gin, for Medical purposes, at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVER AND LUCERNE SEED. We will have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days at the DRUG STORE.

BLUE STONE, at the DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the DRUG STORE

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSINE Lamp Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elixer of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, at the DRUG STORE.

September 12. 36—

TO TANNERS.

I want light UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it. Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28. 33—

WANTED.

GREEN and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Goods

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 24. 40—

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Brown's Family Dyes, for dying Ribbons Silk and Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap Powders, for washing the same. Call and see samples, at the DRUG STORE

April 11th. 30—

The HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Our Terms at present are $2 per annum, or $1,00 for six months, paid in advance.

Advertisements One Dollar per square for first insertion, and fifty cts. for each subsequent insertion—ten lines constitute a square. A liberal discount will be made to those customers.